Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, January 11th

A GOVERNMENT POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

We do not anticipate that the present Congress will, during, its present session, do more than discuss somewhat the merits of Postmaster-General Cresswell's proposition for a Government Postal Telegraph. The session is necessarily a short one, having to terminate with the 3d of March, now less than two months in the future. But the proposition will keep; it will not die with the session, nor go out of commission, as will many members of the present Congress. For its consideration is with the people of the country in whose interest the proposition is made, and who, as they consider its importance, will demand that the Government shall give them the Postal Telegraph, as it has the mails and Post Offices, for which service they pay. There is no reason against Government owning a telegraphic line for its own convenience and the accommodation of the people, that is not equally applicable to its owning and administering the mailing system, as at present conducted. Such papers, as the New York *Tribune*, if not owned by Mr. Orton, President of the Telegraph Company, at any rate is in his interest, and the front opponent of any change that shall not be for the interest of his monopoly, may use for argument its assertion that the institution in the hands of the Government will be a dangerous instrument, and another step toward centralization. The same reasoning applies equally to every arm of the public service.

Suppose the Government had to depend, for instance, upon the energy, patriotism and fidelity of private parties, for the naval material and naval operations of the country. What would be the result? We have tested that to a certain extent. During the Rebellion the Government improvised a navy by contracts with private citizens, to build for, or sell to the Government ships for the service. What was, and is, the result? Not one of all those vessels thus obtained, is, or ever was, fit for the service. Except as transports, they were of no practical value, and most of them were not fit for that. Many were better adapted to the National folly of loading them with stones and sinking them in the channels of Charleston Harbor. So we might run through the different arms of the public service and find that not one of them would answer the demands of the Government, if it were in the hands of private parties or corporations not responsible to the people or the Government. What would be our condition were the mailing and Post Office system operated, not by the Government, but by a private corporation? We in California have had some experience in years agone; and although Wells, Fargo & Company and some other institutions did their work well, we know very well that they never could afford to furnish the public with a system upon terms such as rule now under the Government. And without the competing influence of the Post Office Department, does anyone suppose that any private company or corporation would furnish letters for three cents each?

No one who has read, seen and observed can doubt that one of the most effective influences in the interest of peace and good feeling is a cheap and easy means of intercourse between the individuals that constitute nations. Railroads, ships and mails are great influences. It was the intercourse between the Crusaders and the people of the East, the polite and educated Saracens and others, that so materially and so soon operated upon the rulers and people of Europe in the line of a better education and a higher state of civilization. A more and more intimate acquaintance between people of different sections has the effect of bringing them more and more into the relationship of friends. And the more cheaply this is done the better. At present the benefits of the telegraph are necessarily denied to the people generally. They cannot afford to pay the enormous charges. When the Overland Telegraph was first operated, and for years afterward, one had to pay from ten to fifteen dollars for a message of a few words. How many could stand the strain? In the possession and administration of the Government, a very different result would soon follow. The wires would to a great extent supercede the use of the mails, and the poor as well as the rich could hold quick, frequent and cheap communication with their friends. Now it is an institution for the rich chiefly; then it would be for the poor also. If the Company is opposed to selling out its wires and franchises, the Government can build lines of its own at vastly less cost than the Company claims as the cost of constructing theirs.

BEET SUGAR.

The sugar crop of Europe for 1872 is estimated at $1,000,000, of tons, consuming 18,000,000 tons of beets. One and a half millions of acres are devoted to this production. The money value of the sugar is $135,000,000; $12,000,000 is the value of the refuse pulp for cattle feed; $4,000,000 is the value of the molasses for distillation; giving a total of $151,000,000. Official inquiry into this industry of the British Government results in assurances that England can make its own sugar; for innumerable tests in various parts of England show that the sugar content of British beets is quite equal to the best average of continental roots. Incidentally, some remarks are made that call for more particular inquiry. It is stated that in the United States, so far, beet sugaries have not been notably successful; for, though sugar has been made, there is no increase of sugaries.

Regarding California, the Report says that four years ago the fact was proved that sugar-beets grown there from European seed yielded the usual per cent. of sugar; and that the climate advanced the product per acre fully fifty per cent. In addition, the far-away position gives a freight protection, as well as a direct import tax in favor of the home sugar-maker. Yet only two sugaries have been erected. One has had two seasons of full experience on the Bay of San Francisco, and it is said that no dividend has been declared. The second is at Sacramento; and, though excellent sugar is made, and plenty of it, some casualty, perhaps in the agriculture, has so affected supplies, that no dividend is expected.

We in California find one thing always interferes, viz.: a too ready assumption that anything and everything will thrive everywhere, without studying the peculiarities of locality and soil. It is not certain that the wisest selection of beet land has been made. But that beet-sugary is an industry in which California will excel, we believe to be demonstrated, so as to admit of no doubt.

The Report embraces remarks on other roots, such as parsnips and carrots; and it recommends experiments. A glowing account is given of the extraordinary success which has been realized in Hungary, in making sugar from watermelons. Though not available in the climate of Great Britain, it is suggested that in Australia and other British Possessions, experiments should be made in melon sugar. In some important respects, the Report pronounces melons the most desirable of all sugar-making productions.

1st.—From the same acreage there is a greater yield.

2d.—The culture and harvesting costs less than one-third.

3d.—The cost of making sugar, on account of the superior purity of the juice of melons, is much reduced.

4th.—The syrup is very fine, while the molasses from beets is unfit for table use.

5th—The oil from melon seed is superior to olive oil for domestic purposes.

6th.—Twenty-five thousand dollars fits out a complete melon-sugary, which, for beets, would require double that amount.

This Report should be attentively considered in California. On the broad earth there is no superior land and climate for melons; and where we have one acre fit for beet culture, we have a hundred peculiarly adapted to melons.

A gentleman now engaged on an agricultural journal in San Francisco, has in vain entreated our people to erect a melon-sugary for experiment. He confirms all that the British Report states. He went to Zombar, in Hungary, in person, and thoroughly examined the great melon-sugary and its simple processes, with a view to qualifying himself to introduce that industry in California; so that the way to its introduction is prepared. We can make the machinery in San Francisco, for it is simple; nothing stands in the way of our farmers going into it during the present year.

DEFECTS OF THE TREE PLANTING LAW.

The passage of the Act of 1868 to encourage the planting of shade trees along the highways was greeted with much praise by the press of California, and large predictions were made about the magnificent results that would follow. But five years have elapsed, and the results are not yet discoverable. So far as we are informed, the Statute is a complete failure. The Act provides that the Supervisors of any county may authorize the planting and cultivation of shade and fruit trees along certain designated highways, specifying the kinds of trees, and the intervals between them; and when the trees are four years old, the county shall pay one dollar for every tree planted in accordance with the order of the Supervisor. The law does not go into effect anywhere without the previous action of the county authorities, who have done nothing, we believe, in forty-five out of the fifty-one counties which (including Ventura) now make up the State. We cannot name six counties in which the Supervisors have given their consent that the County Treasury shall be responsible for a dollar for each new live shade tree along the highways after a lapse of four years. Nor have we heard that a dollar has been claimed or is to be claimed under the Statute. Shade trees have been planted along the roads, but so few in number at a place, so far as we have heard, that the State bounty would not compensate the trouble of getting it.

Why has the bounty failed? What move is necessary to make it a success? The cultivation of trees along the roadside in California is costly. On account of the drying up of the grasses, cattle nibble eagerly at any edible green leaves, and young trees must be protected against them by fencing, which is costly and troublesome. A considerable strip of land along the road where the trees are to be planted must be withdrawn from cultivation on account of being fenced on both sides, and, though this strip is devoted to the benefit of the public, being withdrawn from private use, and reserved for ornamenting a public road, it is still taxed in the same manner as the land under crop. When the farmer estimates the cost of his fence, the deprivation of the use of his land, and the taxes on the idle area, he finds that a dollar for a tree will not pay. At present all wood land is taxed as if it were the interest of the State that the owner should clear it off to obtain funds to pay taxes, whereas the Government should discourage the destruction of timber. We should first save the trees which we have, and then manage to get more.

PUGET SOUND AS A TERMINUS.

The United States Engineers engaged about Puget Sound report the discovery of large coal deposits in proximity to the terminus of the Northern Inter-oceanic Railroad, and the newspapers of that vicinity are building great expectations upon that circumstance. There are other circumstances, more important than the proximity of coal beds, which control the location of railroad termini. For example, there is plenty of coal at Bellingham Bay and Antioch. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco are under the necessity of obtaining coal from considerable distances. The reader can draw the inference. Doubtless, the proximity of coal is an important consideration, and we do not attempt to undervalue it. It is one of the strong attractions for commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, where other conditions are favorable; and it behooves San Francisco not to rest confidently upon laurels acquired in the past, when new conditions are growing at various points on the coast.

THE "RURAL ALABAMIAN" is excited by the success of wine making in California. Why cannot Alabama be made as great a State for wines? that is the question. It calls on all farmers to plant the Scupernong grape, which it speaks of as of superior quality, and as particularly adapted to that climate. It calls for instruction in the details of wine making, so that their wines may be suited to the taste of the market. From the general tenor of the *Rural's* remarks, it is to be inferred that a good man, capable of giving instruction in the care of vineyards and in the making of wines, would meet with a cordial reception. A list is given of two dozen grapes which are being planted on trial. Not one is of any variety known to us in California. Some particulars are given of each grape, tending to guide the choice of farmers in various localities.

LAST year on the 13th of this month, James Fisk, Jr., was assassinated in New York City by Edward Stokes. The assassin employing the best legal talent, was enabled to postpone his trial from time to time, but at last all legal quibbles were exhausted, and on Monday last a jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder, and Stokes has been sentenced to be hung on the 25th of February. But while there is life there is hope, and there is strong probability that enough influence can be exerted by the criminal to avert the final execution of the righteous sentence of the law.

RABBITS' HAIR has become an article of considerable commerce on the continent. It is found that a large portion mixes well with wool, and also with cotton, and that it improves the fabrics. The shorter hairs are exactly what hatters prefer; they buy this refuse at three dollars per pound. This discovery has set all farmers, and even village families, to raising rabbits. These animals multiply exceedingly. They feed on all sorts of garbage. They cost scarcely anything to raise in the cellar. Their flesh is esteemed and their skins have a ready market. Here is an industry that might wean reckless boys from their nomadic avocations. On this ground alone it is commendable. But it would make an appreciable addition to the resources of the lowly, and give to the children occupation, light, pleasing and well adapted to their capacity.

ARBITRATION VERSUS LABOR STRIKES.—The Staffordshire pottery-men have just resumed work. Thirty-five thousand hands had been on a strike against some regulations indirectly affecting the question of pay. By consent of masters and men the matter was referred to a Joint Commission, which made report that "the disputed point was of a nature which arbitration could not settle." But when any question of wages should be brought before them, they gave assurance that a conclusion should be reached that would respect the interest of both parties. In any event it would promote justice, while strikes are mere tests of who is strongest.

HOW DOES SALT PRESERVE MEAT? — Professor Stubbs, of Alabama, says that common salt and alcohol preserve bodies, by their affinity for water. When we put meat in salt, the water is extracted from its pores, forming brine. It preserves simply by removing the waters necessary to putrefaction. Jerked beef is preserved by the evaporation of this water in air and sunshine. Canned meats are preserved without salt, by excluding the oxygen of the air, without which, fermentation and decomposition cannot proceed, particularly when by heat the azotised materials are coagulated.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DONAHUE ROAD.—We have not lately heard anything in relation to the extension of the Donahue road to our town, but we think that the continued heavy fogs, and the detention of the Antelope, caused thereby, will have a tendency to accelerate the building of the continuing road. On last Tuesday, the boat that left San Francisco for Donahue, was compelled, by the thick fog, to anchor off Eagle Point, during the entire night, and only reached Donahue at 8½ o'clock the next morning. Captain Galloway made the passengers as comfortable as the accommodations admitted, but still great inconvenience was suffered from the detention, by the unlucky passengers. The public accommodation calls for the speedy building of the road.

THE RAILROAD.—Surveyors of the Narrow Gauge Railroad, have been at work this week, drawing lines for the wharf and other work. As soon as the line is decided upon between Strawberry Point and Victor's, laborers will be put on to grade the ground and lay the rails as they go along.

DINNER PARTY.—Rety entertained a party of friends on Thursday evening, in honor of the birthday anniversary of some member of his family. Our reporter met several who were present, but none could give any account of the affair, or even name the person whose birthday was celebrated.

ELECTION.—The annual meeting of the Saucelito Land and Ferry Company was held on Tuesday last, when the following Directors were re-elected for the ensuing year: H. A. Cobb, J. E. de la Montagnie, John H. Baird, F. MacCrellish, H. B. Platt, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Emile Grisar.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, Louis, a young man about twenty-five years of age, met with a serious accident, while loading a gun. He was in the act of setting one of the barrels, when the other went off, tearing away three fingers of the left hand.

MUSHROOM PATCH.—Neuman of the *Demokrat* has discovered a large mushroom patch, a short distance from the landing. He comes over here every Sunday, and carries off a basketful without even paying any tolls. Some steps should be taken to bring this gentleman to terms.

CONDITION OF THE ROAD.—Burge, the stage man, reports the roads in fair condition, regular travel having been resumed. At Lone Tree Gulch, the cabin built for the road men has been completed and they are pushing ahead very fast to Big Lagoon.

THE WEATHER.—The weather during the week, has been quite favorable; our hills are beginning to look green, and the last three days we have had quite a number of pleasure seekers rambling around the vicinity.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS.—The Director of the Mint in Philadelphia gives the total value of the coinage of the different mints for the fiscal year, as $49,737,987.10. The returns from them are as follows: Philadelphia, total coinage $4,326,594.66; San Francisco, $26,482,080.26; Carson City, $628,352.50, the balance of the sum being in refined bars made in the assay offices of New York, Denver and Charlotte, N. C., the total deposits in the latter amounting to the ridiculous sum of $16-491.90. This office could well be dispensed without detriment to any except the officials who draw their yearly salaries.

NECESSARY EVIL.—Card playing is held in horror by many persons. Till lately, it was forbidden in British barracks. The Secretary of War has withdrawn this prohibition, on the ground that where innocent amusement is denied, men will seek in vicious resorts for the recreation which the instincts of Nature demand. This example may be profitably studied by every family in our country. Amuse your children to their hearts' content at home, and when they grow up the haunts of vice will not beguile them from their own happy dwelling.

THE oil wells of Pensylvania, during the year 1872, yielded 110,000,000 gallons of crude petroleum. This is important aid to the resources of that State, but it is playing sad havoc with the interior of Mother Earth. What with the coal and oil abstracted, it would be no great matter of surprise, to hear that the "Keystone" State, had caved in some fine morning.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.—A line three miles shorter, and much less expensive than Colonel Child's, has been surveyed in Nicaragua. The Lake is one hundred and six feet above the mean level of the Pacific Ocean, and it is distinctly proved that there is no difference in the levels of the two Oceans.

THE mortality returns of Philadelphia show the number of deaths for 1872, to have been 20,544, an increase of 3,611 over the previous year. The sexes were divided as follows: Males, 10,974; Females, 9,570. Consumption and inflammation of the lungs caused the death 3,785, of the entire number.

AN improvement on an ancient maxim reads thus:
"Early to bed and early to rise;
Never get tight, and advertise."

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

—Major Pauline Cushman lectures next Thursday evening, in Farragut Hall, Vallejo.

—On the 22d instant, the Undine Boat Club will hold its third annual party at Turner Hall.

—Chinese New Year's is approaching, and our people are preparing for the ovation of fire-crackers.

—Mrs. Lieutenant E. D. Thomas (Fifth Cavalry), will find letters at General Schofield's headquarters.

—The second annual ball of the Irish Confederation will take place at Union Hall on the evening of the 16th inst.

—The *Nebraska* which sailed for Australia on Wednesday afternoon, carried out 309 bags of English mail matter.

—The general impression amongst attorneys is, that the new Code will materially increase the expenses of probating wills.

—Christopher Brown, a laborer, sustained a fracture of the leg by the caving of an embankment at the Potrero yesterday afternoon.

—Mrs. Fair has another grievance. This time its her banker, who wouldn't let her have some money, because there's a garnashee upon it.

—Daniel Sullivan has been taken into custody on a charge of carrying a candlestick away from a wake. "Oh, Danny! Danny! how could you behave so."

—The German General Benevolent Society acknowledge the receipt of $1,500 in gold coin, bequeathed by the late George C. Johnson in aid of the Society's funds.

The election for officers of the Mercantile Library Association will take place on Monday, 20th instant. The candidates nominated to fill the various offices are to be found in another column.

—A large number of mechanics and laboring men who have been employed on Government work at Mare Island, have returned to this city, work having been suspended for the Winter season,

—J. W. Glass, an old Californian, has recently returned from Arizona, bringing with him a collection of Indian relics and manufactures, together with a number of rare plants, specimens of ore, etc.

—A fellow whose name we have not learned, has been yanked into prison in Marin County, for wolloping his mother, because she refused to turn up a bottle of whiskey which she had hidden from him.

—The telegraph announces the arrest of persons in several of the interior towns for passing counterfeit coin. It might be as well to keep a sharp lookout for such fellows in this city. Some of them might take it into their heads to pass around a few just to see how they would go.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

—Sailed from San Pedro, schooner *Ino*, with grain and petroleum, for San Francisco.

—The citizens of Los Angeles are responding liberally in aid of the City Public Library. The donations in books aggregate 250 valumes.

—Says a despatch from Los Angeles: There has been quite an exodus of the sporting fraternity toward Arizona within the past week, since the enforcement of the Gambling law.

—There are 18,000 bars of bullion at Cerro Gordo, Swansea and Cartago awaiting shipment. Some 12,000 bars have been shipped by steamer across the lake to Cartago. The bullion is valued at $600,000.

—A San Diego despatch of the 9th says: Yesterday the taking of testimony on the part of the claimants in the Cuyamaca case, closed with the examination of Don Juan Forster, whose evidence extends from 1833 to the present. The facts elicited consumed the entire day.

—Says an Elko despatch of the 9th: A man just arrived from Ruby Valley reports an altercation last Friday night between George Yubanks, alias "Pike," and Jas. Armstrong, while gambling, in which Armstrong was fatally stabbed in the arm, from the effects of which he died Saturday. Yubanks was arrested and bound over to appear before the next term of the Court.

—An Elko despatch says that a terrible wind storm occurred Friday afternoon in Ruby Valley, in which the house of W. Kingsbury was picked up and carried a distance of six hundred yards, being entirely demolished in alighting. Mr. Kingsbury was in the house during its aërial flight, and received severe injuries about the head and face.

—Says a San Diego despatch: According to the assessment roll, the taxes for 1872–3 amount to $62,451; there are also taxes to the amount of $8,144 due from the property of unknown owners. The amount due from delinquents is $22,569. The collection of taxes this year is over $20,000 in excess of any previous year, while the delinquents are at least $10,000 less.

—Says a San Diego despatch of the 9th: The steamer *Cocopah* yesterday brought down Señora Maria Antonia Quilla, charged with the murder of Antonio Moreno, at Ehrenberg. The circumstances as related by the woman are as follows: She and Moreno had been living together on terms of intimacy up to a short time since, when they separated by mutual consent. Last Sunday he went to her house and desired to renew their former relations, to which she objected, when he drew a pistol upon her. She drew her pistol and shot him. He afterward fired three shots at her and kicked her, bruising her considerably. Moreno died the next day from the effects of the wound. She bears the marks of pretty rough treatment, but is not injured seriously.

—A San Diego despatch of the 9th says: Mr. Reno, in command of the party engaged in surveying the direct route from here to Fort Yuma, has returned to this city, leaving his men at Fort Yuma. They have been resurveying that portion of the line passing through the Carriso Valley, and from thence to the Desert. We learn that this survey establishes the practicability of this route and proves that the gradents needed in descending to the desert would not be so heavy as first thought. On Sunday Mr. Reno will leave the city to join the party at Fort Yuma, whence they will survey a line to connect with Col. Scott's survey from the East at the Pima villages, a distance of about two hundred miles. With its completion the preliminary survey of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, across the continent, will have been finished.

Newspaper Stock.

THE sum of $550,000 has been paid for 51 shares of the New York Tribune Association. This would make the entire value of the property $1,000,000, which, the *Tribune* says, is "by far the highest price ever paid for a newspaper on this continent." This is not exactly correct. Shares in the Chicago *Tribune* were sold, before the fire, for the same price relatively, that is, on the basis of $1,100,000 for the whole. After the fire, when $300,000 of the tangible property of the establishment had been destroyed without insurance, sales were made on the basis of $900,000. The New York *Herald* could not, probably, be bought for $2,000,000, if it were for sale at all. The New York *Evening Post* is believed to be worth over a million of dollars, and the *Journal of Commerce* even more than the *Post*, and the Philadelphia *Ledger* more than either. The St. Louis *Democrat* sold recently on the basis of about $500,000 a ridiculously low price, as the sellers, Messrs McKee & Houser have admitted to themselves.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Four Persons Convicted of Murder by a Paper Gun Wad.

From the Austin (Texas) Statesman.

Ben Shelby, Arthur Shelby, Ball Woods, and William Smith were convicted of murder in the first degree, in Burnet county, this week, and sentenced by Judge Turner to be hanged on Friday, the 15th of January. The prosecution was conducted by Judges Terrell and Walker, employed by the friends of the murdered man. The case was one of the most interesting in the annals of criminal trials, and the evidence, though conclusive, was entirely circumstantial. Ben McKeever, the murdered man, was shot from his horse at night near the residence of the Shelbys, his throat cut, and his body carried on horseback three miles and thrown into a cave in the prairie 150 feet deep. A large rock was placed on the bloody spot where his throat was cut, and apparently every precaution was taken to avoid detection. The appearance of the rock indicated to the keen eye of the frontiersman that it had been recently placed there. Close by it was paper wadding that had been fired from a shot gun. On examining the gun of Ben Shelby, paper wadding was found in it, another piece of paper that had evidently been fired from a shot gun was found under Shelby's doorstep. In his house was found the Chimney Corner periodical, and it was ascertained by comparison that the three pieces of gun wadding had been torn from that paper. A small fragment of McKeever's coat, of peculiar texture, found at the bloody spot, revealed the fact that the murder had been committed there. There were many other circumstances pointing to the accused persons as the murderers, but one deserves especial mention. On carefully placing the paper found where the blood had been covered, by the rock, and comparing it with the wadding found in Ben Shelby's gun, the following enigma could be read from one paper to another:

"With piece of paper or a slate,
Sit round the fire both large and small;
A letter make, almost an eight,
And now you see what coveral."

Sothern's Joke—How it was Played on Captain Marryatt.

From the Louisville Courier Journal.

That was a good joke of Mr. Sothern's—very good indeed—but it was not original. A warier and more distinguished Englishman than the unsophisticated husband of Miss Adelaide Neilson was similarly put upon at the Galt House in this city thirty-five or forty years ago. A certain Capt. Marryatt, famed in romantic novel lore, was travelling in America. He had heard of the dark and bloody ground, and he came here to see it. Those were the days of the Wards and Throckmortons, and livelier times or a livelier set were known nowhere between Lizzard's Point and Simm's Hole. The author of Peter Simple was cordially received and hospitably treated. He was taken to the race-course every day. He was initiated into the mysteries of "old Crow." Of course he could not be allowed to quit Kentucky soil without a taste of draw poker, and a beautiful little seance was organized for his especial benefit. What followed is told by Captain Marryatt himself in the book which he published after his return to England. "The game proceeded with good nature for half an hour. Then there arose a dispute between a gentleman they called "Judge" and another gentleman who went by the title of "Governor." I think the Governor accused the Judge of concealing a card in his sleeve. At all events the debate grew hot, when the Judge suddenly drew his revolver; immediately the Governor drew his bowie-knife, the table was tripped over in a trice, extinguishing the lights, when at least twenty shots were fired. Three gentlemen were wounded, one fatally." The author does not add that Captain Marryatt was found under the bed. Nor does he tell his readers that the whole affair was a farce, for how could he know that, having fled by the six o'clock coach next morning for Nashville? The same hoax was "set up" for Dickens, but Boz was too full of his greatness at that time to accept the familiar attentions of the natives.

Postal Telegraphy.

The *Alta California*, the leading journal of the Pacific Slope, indorses earnestly the recommendations of the President and Postmaster-General, in favor of Postal Telegraphy. It alludes to the objections made in England to the transfer of the business to the Government, and says that they have all been refuted by the facts. It testifies to the excellent management of postal affairs by Mr. Creswell, and thus closes its remarks:

"The present system is unsatisfactory to the press and the people. It is not cheap to either, as it should be, although the charges for despatches are much less than formerly. It is partial in its benefits, when they should be as free and equally cheap to each and to all as possible. Metropolitan journals which enjoy a sort of monopoly of the telegraph, may oppose the purchase of it by the Government, through selfish motives. But that is not the spirit which should prevail and rule. The telegraph is rightfully one of the Government's natural aids, and should be controlled and administered by it for the good of the whole people. Let all the means of instruction be made as nearly free as possible. The telegraph, like the Post Office and Mailing System of the country, is a very great, or is capable of being made a great educator; and as such should be in the hands of the Government, where it can be made the most useful.—*Washington Chronicle*.

Break up and Break Down.

"I begin to understand your language better," said my French friend, M. Arcount, to me; "but your verbs trouble me still; you mix them so with your prepositions." "I am sorry you find them troublesome," was all I could say. "I saw your friend, Mrs. Jones, just now," continued he. "She intends to break *down* housekeeping. Am I right there?" "Break *up* housekeeping, she must have said." "Oh, yes, I remember. Break *up* housekeeping." "Why does she do that?" I asked. "Because her health is so broken into." "Broken *down*, you should say." "Broken *down*—oh, yes. And, indeed, since the small-pox has broken up in your city—" ("Broken *out*")—"she thinks she will leave it for a few week." "Indeed! And will she close her house?" "No, she is afraid it will be broken—broken—how do you say that?" "Broken *into*." "Certainly, that is what I meant to say. "Is her son to be married soon?" "No; that engagement is broken—broken—" "Broken *off*." "Ah! I had not heard that." "She is very sorry about it. Her son only broke the news down to her last week. Am I right? I am so anxious to speak the English well." "He merely *broke* the news; no preposition this time." "It is hard to understand. That young man, her son is a fine fellow; a breaker, I think." "A *broker*, and a very fine fellow. Good-day." So much, thought I, for the verb "to break."

"Charles," said a young lady to her lover, "ther is nothing interesting in the paper to-day, is there, dear?" "No, love, but I hope there will be one day when we both shall be inserted." The lady blushed and said, of course, "For shame Charles."

THE New York *Mail* says: Edwin Forrest was probably the wealthiest man who ever belonged to the histrionic profession. His talents brought him large rewards, and his earnings were judiciously invested in real estate, mostly in Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—The old Saucelito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, or moderate terms, with perfect title. *

GET THE SAUCELITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS—the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco.

TABLE OF DISTANCES
From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.

	Miles.		Miles.
To San Francisco....	5	To Tennessee Valley.	3
" Reed Ranch......	6	" the Lighthouse...	3¾
" San Rafael.......	12½	" Olema...........	30
" Bolinas..........	23	" Petaluma.........	31

New Advertisements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company has been called to be held on MONDAY, the thirteenth day of January, 1872, at the office of the Company, No. 319 California street, in the City and County of San Francisco, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Election to commence at 11 A. M., and close at 3 P. M.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1872.

By order, DAVID W. WALKER, Secretary.

de14-td

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express

CHANGE OF TIME.

LEAVES OLEMA, BOlinas and Woodville, at 9 oc'k, for Saucelito, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Connecting with 2:30 o'clock Boat.

Returning, leaves Saucelito on arrival of 11 o'clock Boat,

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Accommodations for Pleasure Parties. Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.

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Business Lots on Favorable Terms.

FOR Sale in Block Sixteen (16), Turney Valley varying in size from 25 to 60 feet frontage. Apply to H. A. COBB, President, S. L. & F. Co.

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FOR RENT.

THE COTTAGE HOUSE ADJOINING Rety's Restaurant. Apply to H. A. COBB, President, S. L. & F. Co.

au3

ABSTRACT OF TITLE AND CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH TO LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUCELITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.

W. H. J. BROOKS, 621 Clay street, San Francisco.

je15-tf

☞ Sausalito Land and Ferry Company—Location of Works and Property, Sausalito, Marin county, State of California—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the seventeenth (17th) day of December, A. D. 1872, an assessment of Six ($6) Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, not the property of the Company, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the Eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1873, shall be deemed delinquent, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on Thursday, the Sixth (6th) day of February, A. D. 1873, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale. By order of the Board of Trustees. J H. SAYRE, Secretary.

Office—Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. d21

$ MONEY BORROWERS are advised that I am the agent of unlimited Capital to Loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 6 years, optional with the borrower, at lowest rates; interest governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of wines, grains, fruits, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairying and stock-raising, as well as unimproved and uncultivated large tracts, are rated as the best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans, will have same advanced to them. and charged out of their loans when consummated.

$ FARM OWNERS wishing to SELL their land and improvements, together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize in cash on same at a fair estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready moneys to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to S. P. WHITMAN, 313 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

MEASURES are on foot for the construction of a railroad bridge across the Niagara river at Lewiston, New York. The plan is pushed forward under the auspices of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, now being constructed from Oswego to Lewiston. The object is to bring the Ontario Shore road into connection with the Canadian system, and ultimately to form a northern line from the seaboard to the great West.

THE railroad companies are turning the tables and assuming the aggressive in the law courts. In St. Louis, a suit has been entered, under a law of Missoura against a conductor, for alleged wanton disobedience of orders, resulting in a collision of trains and destruction of a considerable amount of property. On the other hand three suits have been filed by a conductor, engineer and fireman against the St. Louis, Kansas city and Northern Railroad Company, for injuries sustained in a collision on that road. The conductor demands $15,000, the engineer $10,000, and the fireman $5,000 damages. They state in their petitions that the collision was caused by the negligence of the company; that the construction train, of which they had charge, ran into the regular passenger train, and was thrown off the track; that the cause of the collision was the failure to show signal lights and flags to notify them of the approaching train. The result of this litigation will be of special interest to railroad employés everywhere, and is likely to be attended by important results in determining the responsibility of railroad companies for the proper enforcement of regulations for the protection of life and property.

A CURIOUS old document has just been unearthed at Goshen, Conn., in the petition to the Legislature, signed forty years ago, against the building of a railroad. The grounds taken by these old conservatives are, that "the excitement on the subject of railroads has been much greater than any experience of their utility will warrant, as is common respecting new inventions, as it has been already found that they cannot be beneficially applied as extensively as the interested and exaggerated accounts of them have heretofore led the public to expect," that "the difficulty and expense of constructing them, and of keeping them in repair, are much greater than has been represented," and finally, that "the danger to life which arises from the extensive use of them, from their liability to get out of repair, is much more serious and alarming than has been supposed."

MANY of our readers will remember the trial which excited considerable public interest at the January term, 1871, of the Circuit Court in this county, of the case of the State, use of Fazenbaker, against the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad. The suit was brought by the widow and children of William Fazenbaker, a brakeman in the employ of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad, who was killed by the explosion of a locomotive at Frostburg, on March 27, 1870. The jury in the case decided for the plaintiffs assessing the damages at $3,600, to be divided as follows: To the widow, $2,000; to the eldest child, $165; to the second child $556; and to the youngest child, $885. Jacob Brown, Esq., and Hon H. W. Hoffman were counsel for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Walsh and Cox for the company. The company carried the case to the Court of Appeals at Annapolis. The case was decided on Thursday last. The judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed, and the plaintiffs get the $3,600 with interest, defendant to pay the costs of the suit.

All Hands Below.

A GOOD story is told of a parrot who had always lived on board of a ship, but who escaped at one of the Southern ports and took refuge in a church. Soon after, the congregation assembled, and the minister began preaching to them in his earnest fashion, saying there was no virtue in them, that everyone of them would go to hell unless they speedily repented. Just as he spoke the sentence, up spoke the parrot from its hiding place:

"All hands below!"

To say that "all hands" were startled would be a mild way of putting it. The peculiar voice and unknown source had more effect on them than the parson's voice ever had. He waited a moment, and then, a shade or two paler, he repeated the warning.

"All hands below!" again rang out from somewhere.

The preacher started from his pulpit and loooked anxiously around, inquiring if any body had spoken.

"All hands below!" was the reply, at which the entire panic-stricken congregation got up, and a moment after they all bolted for the doors, the preacher trying his best to be the first, and during the time the mischeivous bird kept up his yelling:

"All hands below!"

There was an old woman there who was lame, and could not get out so fast as the rest, and in a short time she was left entirely alone. Just as she was about to hobble out, the parrot flew down, and, alighting on her shoulder, again yelled in her ear:

"All hands below!"

"No, no Mister Devil!" shrieked the old woman, "you can't mean me. I go to the other church across the way."—*New Orleans Christian Advocate.*

Banging the Hair.

Do you know what "banging" the hair means? If of the gentle sex, of course you do, but in case you may be so unfortunate as to have been born a boy, a word of explanation. "Banging" is a custom of the modern belle, as idiotic as that of the modern beau who parts his hair in the middle. The girl who "bangs" her hair, and the man who parts his in the middle, would be well fitted for each other, if the purpose were to increase the number of human nonentities. Neither of the two customs originated, as one might suppose, in a lunatic asylum. The "banging" comes from the infant nurseries of England, where the hair of very little children is cut after this style to keep it out of their eyes. The parting in the middle, however, was first adopted, it is said, by an angry father, who, from some show of weakness on the part of his son, so treated the hair of that youth in order to disgrace him in the eyes of his companions. The operation was a complete success, for the boy, unable to bear the stigma of looking like a girl, went straightway and hung himself. The young gentlemen who affect this mode do so, we understand, in the belief that it gains them favor with the girls. No greater mistake could be made. The girls like manly men, and he who shows the least approach to a feminine spirit is the *bete noir*. In public they may treat him kindly. Politeness and good breeding will not allow them to do otherwise; but if he could only hear what they said of him among themselves, he would not pride himself upon the success of his experiment.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

WHILE moving some rock at Newburg, N. Y., a party of workmen came upon a nest of young weasels, which they put to one side. The old weasel returning, became very angry at not finding her offspring, and going to the drinking pail, spit something into it. Taking another look she found her pets, and then went back and overturned the pail she had evidently fixed for the destruction of her tormentors.

THE RETIRED LIST OF THE ARMY.—The officers of the army of the United States on the retired list include eleven major-generals, eight brigadier-generals, fifteen colonels, four lieutenant-colonels, three majors, nine mounted captains, twenty-two captains not mounted, one first and one second lieutenant mounted, and one second lieutenant of artillery, amounting in the aggregate to seventy-five, with an additional list of officers retired after thirty years' service of seventeen, ranging in pay from $5,625 to $1,125.

BUFFALO HUNTING.—It is estimated that there are about 2,000 buffalo hunters now pursuing game in Western Kansas, and they average bringing down about fifteen buffalo daily. One man near Dodge City killed 100 in a day, the hides and meat bringing him in the handsome sum of $300. At Dodge City the hams are worth one and a half and two cents per pound, and the hides from one dollar and a half to two dollars and a half a piece. Notwithstanding the immense business which is being done, there seems to be no diminution in their number, and trains are frequently stopped by them.

SIX THOUSAND MEN AT WORK.—Many of our readers have doubtless heard that six thousand men are employed on the buildings for the great Vienna Exposition. This is a vast number, but it may serve to show why there are so many, if we explain one of their ways of working. They have to drive piles in some places to get a good foundation. In this part of the world we do that with a machine, driven either by steam or by gunpowder. But in Vienna they employ thirty men and thirty ropes to raise the weight or hammer to the top of the framework, from which it falls on the head of the pile. By this ingenious arrangement the thirty men are able to do in three hours about as much work as an American "pile-driver" would do in ten minutes.

THERE was formerly a quaint old physician in New Hampshire who was largely interested in the breeding of mules. One of these animals was so uncommonly perverse and obstinate that he determined to ride the animal until he killed him. He rode him ninety miles in one day—rode him, in fact, as long as he could sit up. The exhausted pair at length pulled up at a wayside trvern. The doctor utterly worn out, while the mule was led away, as his owner fondly hoped, to die. At dawn the doctor was aroused by a frightful commotion in the stable yard. Crawling on his hands and knees to the window as well as his stiffened limbs would permit, he said that the first thing that greeted his eyes was "that cussed mule kicking up at the hostler's head."

IS THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE SAFE?—It is now some twenty years since the great suspension bridge was built over Niagara river. The question of its safety has recently been agitated, and critical investigation has accordingly been made by the Ohio Engineers and Directors of the Great Western railway. The caps on the towers covering the cables have been removed, and the cables found to be as perfect in all respects as ever they were. But, most important of all, the anchorage of the cables was thoroughly inspected. The masonry over one of them was removed for about twelve feet, or below where the wires are attached to the anchor chains. A portion of the cable is imbedded in water lime cement. For twelve years this has been there, yet, on removing it and rubbing the paint off the wires, the latter were found as bright and perfect as when placed there, the cement having preserved the wire and anchor chains intact. The examination was made in the presence of competent engineers, who have expressed themselves as above to the Directors of the Bridge Company.

BANBURY is a little old-fashioned town in Oxfordshire, England, without manufactures, and with a very moderate trade in agricultural products, its only production being a kind of cake, which takes its name from the town. It has scarcely changed since the time when Butler chronicled in his Hudibras an act of Puritan justice performed there, the execution of a cat on Monday for having killed a mouse on the Sabbath. The English papers, however, tell of an event which recently occurred in its vicinity, which for a time woke the natives from their lethargy. About one o'clock in the afternoon "something in the shape of a haycock and of great size," was seen revolving through the air. It was accompanied by fire and smoke, and sometimes was high up in the air, and at other times close to the ground. Its noise was terrible, and resembled that of an express train running with extreme rapidity. It tore up no fewer than seventeen trees, injured thirty-six more, and threw down one hundred and sixteen yards of stone wall, besides frightening everybody out of their wits. For a mile and a half this disagreeable thing, whatever it was, pursued its destructive career, and was accompanied in its progress by a whirlwind almost as mischievous as itself, for this latter nuisance, it is stated, carried everything before it—dried up a pond over which it passed, carried stones for a distance of forty yards, and knocked down hosts of railings. Altogether a more troublesome couple than the thing like a haycock and its attendant whirlwind, have rarely visited a quiet neighborhood, nor are we surprised that the inhabitants thought "the earth about to open and swallow them up."

THE "First Blood of the Revolution" has been commonly supposed to have been shed at Lexington, April 19, 1775, but Westminster, Vt., files a prior claim in favor of one William French, who, it is asserted, was killed on the night of March 13, 1775, at the King's Court-house, in what is now Westminster. At that time Vermont was a part of New York, and the King's Court officers, together with a body of troops, were sent on to Westminster to hold the usual session of the Court. The people, however, were exasperated, and assembled in the Court-house to resist. A little before midnight the troops of George the Third advanced and fired indiscriminately upon the crowd, instantly killing William French, whose head was pierced by a musket ball. He was buried in the church yard, and a stone erected to his memory, with this quaint inscription:

"In Memory of William French Who Was Shot at Westminster March ye 12, 1775, by the hand of the Cruel Ministeral tools of George ye 3rd of the Court-house at a 11 o'clock at Night in the 22d year of his age."

"Hear William French his body lies
For Murder his Blood for Vengence Cries.
King George the third his Tory crew
tha with a bawl his head Shot threw.
For Liberty and his Countrys Goods
he Lost his Life his Dearest blood."

AGRICULTURAL.

TO MAKE HENS LAY.—A poulterer recommends feeding a mixture composed of five parts of bran to one of middlings—wetting up about four quarts in the morning in a large tin pan, taking pains to have it rather dry, though all damp. Just enough is mixed for the fowls to last the day through, it standing accessible to them all the while. Just before sundown a light feed of corn is given, and eggs are abundant.

JUDGES AT FAIRS.—The Massachusetts *Plowman* says: "The whispered dissatisfaction which often follows the awards of premiums at fairs is notorious. There is a growing distrust in the fairness and impartiality of these awards, and we known of many instances where this feeling or want of confidence has deterred the owners of fine stock from exhibiting at all, and with any statement of their experience, no one can wonder at this decision. Everybody who has been accustomed to attend these shows must have noticed many instances of real grievance which have arisen from such partiality in making the awards."

DRY FOOD FOR HORSES.—The *Spirit of the Times* says: "We never have believed and never shall believe that chopped hay and cornmeal, saturated with water, is proper for a working horse as a general diet. We firmly believe that the food of a working horse who cannot be pastured should be good sound oats and sweet hay for at least five days a week. Look at the South, where the common run of working horses are fed on corn. What is found there? Why, the big head, a terrible and almost incurable complaint. We also think that wet cornmeal is the very worst way of feeding corn to a horse that ever was practiced. And the chopped wet hay is not half so good as fine, bright Timothy from the mow. We like to hear the horse grinding up his good Timothy hay like a grist mill, after he has finished his oats. A nice mash once in a while is good, and a very different thing from almost constant soft diet."

PLANT BEETS THIS MONTH.—January is the time to plant beets on the upland, as they then get the advantage of all the moisture of the season and will be half grown before the dry season commences. Beets will grow on any soil that will produce grain if put in in good time and kept howed so as to keep down all weeds. Every farmer should cultivate a patch for stock. Beets are an excellent feed for stock, and if the cattle which are now half starving, on straw, or quite starving for the want of it, could have a good feed of them every day—they could remain fat and in a growing condition until good feed comes in the Spring. It is essential that farmers pay little attention to their best interest, and not be eternally satisfied to plod along in the worn out track of "nothing but grain."—*Cal. Agriculturist.*

Something New About Starch.

Professor Thomas Taylor, microscopist of the Agricultural Department, has made a discovery that will be of great value to the manufacturers of starch.

The fact that the starch granules are not affected by the potato rot having been announced by Dr. Hooken, of the Londen Kew Garden, manufacturers attempted to extract them from diseased potatoes, but found that by far the greater portion was washed away, and that the small quantity secured did not pay for the expense of the manipulation of the potatoes.

It has been supposed that the granules were inclosed in two cells, an outer granulous cell, composed of woody fiber, lined by a second nitrogonous cell of the matter known as endochrome. This supposition is correct, so far as it goes, but it is only half, or rather two-thirds, of the truth.

Professor Taylor's microscopic examination of the diseased pulp of the rotting potato has shown that within the last-named cell there is another or third cell, composed of the same material as that of the first or outer cell, a fact that had before remained unnoticed because examination had been chiefly confined to healthy specimens, in which the last cell is not noticeable through the two outer coverings.

In the potato rot the nitrogenous cell is destroyed by infusorial or fungoid parasites, and the lining celluleous becoming soft and pulpy escapes the effect of the manipulation which breaks in pieces the more brittle little cells of the healthy potato and allows the granules to escape. The substance of which these cells are composed being lighter than water, the agent used to separate the starch from the pulp, floats upon the surface with the inclosed granules, which are therefore washed away and lost as stated above.

To obviate the dificulty it is necessary only to subject the pulp to a more effective bruising, as has been shown by the experiments of Professor Taylor. The starch will then sink, leaving the fragments of its former inclosing cells floating upon the surface, as in the case with healthy stock, and may be collected in the ordinary method.

A knowleege of these facts will be of value to the manufacturers of starch, since by improving their machinery so as to bring a greater pressure to bear upon the potato pulp the production of starch will be increased, the price of materials lowered, and the amount of waste diminished.

Science and Scripture.

A celebrated scientific man, connected with the British Museum, has recently succeeded in deciphering an ancient cuneiform inscription from an Assyrian monument, and which he found contained an account of the Deluge, substantially the same as that given in the Bible. In a communication to a London paper, he says:

"The cuneiform inscription which I have recently found and translated, give a long and full account of the Deluge. It contains the version or tradition of this event which existed in the early Chaldean period at the city of Erich (one of the cities of Nimrod,) now represented by the ruins of Warka. In this newly discovered inscription the account of the Deluge is put as a narrative into the mouth of Xisuthrus or Noah. He relates the wickedness of the world, the command to build the ark, its building, the filling of it, the Deluge, the resting of the ark on a mountain, the sending out of the birds and other matters.

The narrative has a closer resemblance to the account tansmitted by the Greeks from Berosus, the Chaldean historian, than to the Biblical history, but it does not differ materially from either. The principal differences are as to the duration of the Deluge; the name of the mountain on which the ark rested, the sending out of the birds, etc. The cuneiform account is much longer and fuller than that of Berosus, and has several details omitted both by the Bible and the Chaldean historian. This inscription opened up many questions of which we knew nothing previously, and it is connected with a number of other details of Chaldean history which will be both interesting and important. This is the first time any inscription has been found with an account of an event mentioned in Genesis.

SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

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je10-tf

Saucelito Ferry.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, September 7th, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, (MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:45 and 11 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

SAUCELITO

At 8 A. M. 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

☞ On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 5:15 P. M.

☞ On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
2 P. M.	4 P. M.

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ap13-tf

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Agent for the Saucelito Herald,
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ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH the well known retail Saloon,

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RAILROAD RESTAURANT,

SAUCELITO,

LOUIS SCHULZE, - - - - Proprietor,

ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. je15-tf

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BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes.

je15-tf GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

A. FOLSOM,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.

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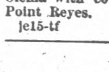

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Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. jy15-tf

Norton's Patent Door and Gate Hinges.

FOR SALE BY BAKER & HAMILTON, 13 to 19 Front Street, and PILSBURY, WEBB & CO., N. E. corner Front and Pine Streets, San Francisco. au24-tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

A SECRET.

It is your secret and mine, love!
  Ah me! how the dreary rain,
With a slow persistence, all day long,
  Dripped on the window-pane!
The chamber was wierd with shadows,
  And dark with the deepening gloom,
Where you in your royal womanhood
  Lay waiting for the tomb!

They had robed you all in white, love,
  In your hair was a single rose;
A marble rose it might well have been,
  In its cold and still repose!
O, paler than yonder carven saint,
  And calm as the angels are,
You seemed so near me, my beloved,
  Yet were, alas, so far!

I do not know if I wept, love,
  But my soul rose up, and said,
"My heart shall speak unto her heart,
  Though here she is lying—dead!
I will give her a last love-token
  That shall be to her a sign
In the dark grave—or beyond it!—
  Of this deathless love of mine."

So, I sought me a little scroll, love,
  And thereon, in eager haste,
Lest another eye should read them,
  Some mystic words I traced.
Then close in your clasped fingers,
  Close in your waxen hand,
I placed the scroll as an amulet,
  Sure you would understand!

The secret is yours and mine, love!
  Only we two may know
What words shone clear in the darkness
  Of your grave so green and low.
But if, when we meet hereafter,
  In the dawn of a fairer day,
You whisper those mystical words, love,
  It is all I would have you say!

HOW SOON FORGOTTEN.

Oh, how soon we are forgotten,
  When we rest beneath the sod,
And our feet no longer wander
  O'er the paths we oft have trod;
When the form that was so cherished
  With a love both pure and deep,
Lies within earth's dark bosom,
  In its long, last quiet sleep.

For a few brief days, it may be—
  Had we home and kindred dear,
When they meet around the hearthstone,
  There will be a lack of cheer;
As a vacant seat will tell them
  Of affection's broken ties;
And their thoughts perhaps will wander,
  Where the dreamless sleeper lies.

But should stern fate deprive us
  Of a bright and cheerful home,
And in weariness of spirit,
  O'er life's rugged way we roam,
When the golden bowl is broken,
  And the lone one finds a rest,
'Twill excite no dread commotion
  In the palpitating breast.

Yes, 'tis well it should be,
  In life's brief revolving years;
Else this world of budding beauties
  Would become a vale of tears;
When the soul attuned to sadness
  And by sorrow overcast,
Would enshrine the brightest future
  With sad memories of the past.

KATY'S GUESS.

BY HELEN J. ANGELL.

With twelve white eggs in a downy nest
  The old hen sits in a box in the shed;
And the children, yesterday, stood and guessed
Of the hopes that hid in her speckled breast,
  Of the dreams that danced through her red-crowned head.

"She thinks," said the labor-hating Ned,
  "Of the land where the weasels are all asleep,
Where the hawks are blind and the dogs are dead,
Where are heaps of corn as high as the shed,
  And plenty of earthworms for her to eat."

"She remembers the country fair," says Bess,
  "And the prize she took at Hampton town."
"No, no, she don't," cries James the less,
"She dreams of her little ducks, I guess;
  She is wondering yet why they didn't drown."

And what say you, little curly pate?
  I see a thought in your merry eye,
"She fink," says the bright-haired baby Kate,
As she lifts the latch of the garden gate,
  "Vere'll be tickens to *skatch* for by and by."

Three cheers for the wisdom of the three-year-old;
  Who told you the secret, little pet,
That love is better than case or gold,
That labor for love pays a thousand-fold?
  "Oo finked it oorself?" Well, don't forget.

—*Independent.*

What He Knew About Threshing.

The *Titusville Press* gives an account of a young man from an Eastern city, who had been visiting rural friends in this vicinity. After seeing a farmer thresh out a "flooring" of oats the other morning, he asked and received permission to swing the flail a few moments, upon assuring the agriculturist that he was "perfectly familiar with the art of threshing." Expectorating upon his hands, the young man went to the oats, but at the first pass knocked the horn off from a new milch cow that was leisurely chewing her cud in a neighboring stall. The second swing caved in the head of the farmer, who thought he was safe enough as long as he roosted on top of the fanning mill in the other end of the barn, but without discovering the havoc he was making, the city artis kept at his labors; the third blow fell upon the oats, the fourth killed a hen in a manger near by, and the fifth pass of the deadly weapon was the best of all, for it came around behind the young man boomerang fashion, and taking him under the lower jaw, knocked him down, and thus put a stop to the work of slaughter. The mere fact that the city "thresher" returned to consciousness an hour before the farmer did allowed the former to get several miles out of town before his efforts at threshing oats were discovered by his neighbors.

LOOSE THREADS.

A LITTLE girl amended the Lord's Prayer by asking for her "daily gingerbread."

NEVER CONTENTED!—Rector—"Splendid season for you, Mrs. Broadlands!" Mrs. B.—"Well it be—but you see all the hay is so terrible good, that we shan't have no coarse hay for the cows!"

"BEWARE OF WIDDERS, SAM."—It is stated by a colonial journal that four-fifths of the widows in Canada marry again within two years and a half after their bereavement. No wonder it is difficult to persuade men to emigrate to Canada.

HENRY VIII., after the death of Jane Seymour, had some difficulty to get another wife. His first offer was to the Duchess of Milan; but her answer was: "She had but one head; if she had two, one should be at his service!"

A TEAM which had been left on Grand River avenue, Detroit, for a moment, with a woman sixty years old on the seat, ran away at a fierce pace and were not stopped until after running seven blocks. The old lady sat on the seat as calm as a June morning, not even having her spectacles jostled off, and when the crowd congratulated her on her escape, she replied: "That wasn't anything. I always rode so when I was a girl."

SPEAK well of one another or else speak not at all. Carry no censure second-handed. Let your reprimand come from a direct knowledge of the facts in the case, and then make application to the offence and not to the offender. Our jurisdiction is within the limits of our own individuality, and when we endeavor to incorporate that of another, we are transcending our own powers, and placing ourselves in condition for public criticism.

A CELEBRATED doctor—celebrated almost as much for his love of good living as for his professional skill, called upon a certain eccentic nobleman whom he found sitting at a very nice dinner. After some time, the doctor receiving no invitation to partake of it, said, "My dear lord, if I were in your lordship's place, I should say, 'pray, doctor, do as I am doing!'" "A thousand pardons for the omission," replied his lordship. "Pray then, dear doctor, do as I am doing—go home and eat your own dinner."

SOME time since a young minister in the West End wished to impress his Sabbath-school with the dignity of life by reference to the fact that men had souls while ordinary animals have none. Striking an attitude, he asked, "Now, children, what is the great difference between a monkey and a boy?" "The tail, the tail, the tail," came from all parts of the house, and the minister was satisfied.

THE Danbury *News* recently contained the following essay on the subject of wheelbarrows; "If you have occasion to use a wheelbarrow, leave it, when you get through with it, in front of the house with the handle toward the door. A wheelbarrow is the most complicated thing to fall over on the face of the earth. A man will fall over one when he would never think of falling over anything else; he never knows when he has got through falling over it, either; for it will tangle his legs and his arms, turn over with him and rear up in front of him, and just as he pauses in his profanity to congratulate himself, it takes a new turn, and scoops more skin off him, and he commences to evolute anew and bump himself in new places. A man never ceases to fall over a wheelbarrow until it turns completely on its back, or brings up against something it cannot upset. It is the most inoffensive looking object, there is, but it is more dangerous than a locomotive, and no man is secure with one unless he has a tight hold of its handles and is sitting down on something. A wheelbarrow has its uses, without doubt, but in its leisure moments it is the great blighting curse on true dignity."

Diamonds Found—The Mystery of Two Rings—A Servant Girl and a Rat.

From the Louisville Commercial.

Not long ago a lady of this city wished to rearrange the contents of her bureau, and went to the place where she usually deposited her keys to open her drawers. She had two diamonds of great value. These she always wrapped in tissue paper, and deposited them with the keys behind a picture in her room. On this occasion she took her keys and diamonds, and after unlocking the bureau and taking out a quantity of papers, gathered them in her lap, and sat down, letting the rings fall among them. She then called the servant girl to bring her a box to put the papers in, and the girl returning with the intelligence that she could not find a box, she arose impatiently, told her to sweep up the papers and put them in the fire, and at the same time the rings fell with the papers on the floor. The girl soon swept everything up, and the papers were consigned to the fire.

Toward evening the lady, going out for awhile, looked for the rings, when it suddenly flashed upon her that they had fallen among the papers and had been put into the fire among them. Greatly alarmed she hastened to her husband's office. He at once proceeded to the house, ordered the fire to be put out, and instituted a very careful search among the ashes for the missing diamonds. They could not be found, and the family sought the advice of a detective, His advice was to have the servant girl arrested at once. This was done in spite of her protestations of innocence, and she was celled without ceremony. She swore by all the saints that she had not taken them, had nothing to confess, etc.

The next day a visit was paid to the incarcerated girl, and she was told that her theft was known, and that confession might save her. She then said that she had taken the rings and had hidden them under a certain plank in the bath-room, which she designated. Leaving her the gentleman proceeded to examine the bath-room, took up the plank and found—nothing. Somewhat nettled at the diamond thief, he visited her again, and she asserted that she had put them there, and some one must have carried them away if they were not to be found. Another search was made with the assistance of detectives. The plank was taken up.

"I guess the rats have carried them off," said one of the officers.

This announcement was greeted with a laugh.

"Who ever heard of such a thing?" said the lady.

"Have known it to be done," said the first speaker and running his arm down next the wall, in the place from where the plank had been taken, he said:

"Here's a rat's nest."

Almost at the same instant he drew forth one of the missing rings, the diamond flashing and glistening with its usual beauty. Another plunge of his arm brought up the other ring, and they were both restored to the wondering owner.

IT is not considered civil to ask a milkman for a piece of chalk.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 10, 1873.

BREAD—There has been a fair demand for local consumption and the interior with only a moderate export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 8c ₩ lb; Boston do, 6½c; Butter do, 6½c; Cream do, 8c; Graham do, 7c; Picnic do, 6½c; do extra, 8c; Soda do, 4½c; do extra, 6c; Santa Clara do, 8c; Sugar do, 7½c; Water do, 6½c; Oyster do, 7c; Seed Cake, 10c; Jenny Lind do, 8½c; Ginger Nuts, 15c; Congress Cakes, 20c; Albert Biscuits, 18c; Excelsior do, 14c; La Grand do, 8c; Medallion do, 14c; Milk do, 8c; do fancy, 9c; Nic Nac do, 15c; Overland do, 8c; Pearl do, 14c; Wafer do, 9c; Wine do, 8c; Ship do, 3½c; Pilot Bread, 4½c; do extra, 5c; Saloon Pilot, 6c; Ginger Cakes, 8½c; Lemon do, 9c.

FLOUR—The local trade has remained very quiet, while for export a fair inquiry has existed, a vessel having been laid on for China. Quotations show an advance for superfine; extra unchanged, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5000 bbls California extra, 2000 do Oregon extra and 3000 do California superfine, partly for export, at current rates.

WHEAT—The market has been active, at advanced rates, during the past week, the receipts continuing light. Sales aggregate about 75,000 sks fair to ordinary at $1 95 @2 12½. Quotable at the close at $2@2 12½ for fair to choice ₩ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market was telegraphed to-day at 12s 7d@12s 9d for average and 13s 2d@13s 4d for Club ₩ cental—an advance of 1d for average since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has remained quiet, at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 3000 sks at $1 30@1 45 for coast and bay feed and brewing. At the close we quote coast at $1 30@1 35 and bay at $1 37½@1 45, the latter for choice brewing, ₩ 100 lbs.

OATS—The demand has ruled light, at unchanged rates during the past week. Quotable at the close at $2@2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have continued light during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $16@24 for ordinary to choice ₩ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $8@9 ₩ ton for cargo lots.

CORN—Quotable at $1 27½ for yellow ₩ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market has remained unchanged, and the following are the jobbing rates; For all kinds, 3½@5c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—The receipts have been light, with a fair demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at $1@1 25; Carolinas, $1 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Market quiet at $2 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

RYE—Quotable at $2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $2 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 3½@4c; Flax, 3c; and Mustard, 1½@2½c ₩ lb.

HIDES—The market remains quiet. Sales of 1517 California dry, usual selection, at 17½@18½c; 1790 salted at 9@9½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Market remains steady at 8c ₩ lb. Sale of 50,000 lbs for Central America, private.

WOOL—The market has remained quiet during the week under review. About 100,000 lbs Fall sold at current rates. The amount on hand is mostly composed of Spring. What Fall remains consists largely of burry and seedy descriptions, for which there is little demand at present. Holders of Spring are not disposed to part with their stock at the prices now offered, expecting in the next thirty days the Eastern markets will show an improved tone, when they can sell at prices better suited to their views. We continue last week's quotations, which are as follows: Fall, burry, 13@15c; good to choice, 17@21c; extra choice, 22½c ₩ lb.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green Fruits as follows: Apples, 75c@$2 ₩ box; Limes, $15@17 50 ₩ M; Cherries, 8@18c ₩ lb; Pears, 50c@$2 50 ₩ box; Figs, 8c ₩ lb; Grapes, native, 3@4c, other kinds, 15@20c ₩ lb; Malaga Lemons, $10@12 ₩ box, Australia, $4 ₩ 100; Cranberries, $14@15 ₩ bbl; Bananas, $3@4 ₩ bunch; Oranges, $35@40 ₩ M.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is in fair supply at quotations. Eggs are weak. Cheese firm. We quote:

—BUTTER—California fresh roll, 45@55c for fair to choice; firkin, 30@35c; Eastern firkin, ordinary to fair, 18@22½c, choice, 30@37½c.

—CHEESE—California, 12@16c; Eastern, 14@16c.

—EGGS—California, 35@40c; Oregon, 30@32½c ₩ dozen

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

—HAMS—California, 13½@15c ₩ lb; Oregon, nominal, 16c; Eastern do, 16@18c.

—BACON—California, 12½@13c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14½@15c do, clear, 12@13c.

—LARD—California, 11@13c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tcs, 10½@11c; do in cases, 12@12½c; do in kegs, 11½@12c.

FRESH MEATS—The market has ruled steady, at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

—BEEF—First quality, 8@9c; second and third qualities, 5@7c ₩ lb.

—VEAL—At 7@11c ₩ lb.

—MUTTON—At 6@8c ₩ lb.

—LAMB—8@10c ₩ lb.

—PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8@9c; on foot, grain-fed, 5½@6c ₩ lb.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 75c@$1 each.

CHICKENS—Large, 75c each.

DUCKS—Tame, $1 each.

HARE—37½c each.

RABBITS—16⅔c each.

PIGEONS—Tame, $2 50@3 ₩ doz.

GEESE—Tame, $1 50@2 each.

TURKEYS—30c ₩ lb.

SNIPE—$2 50@3 ₩ dozen.

QUAIL—$2 25 ₩ doz.

DUCKS—Wild, 37½c@$1, ₩ pair.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P, it is afternoon, and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

January.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.		P. M.	
	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	F't
11....	10 06	5·7	....	...	3 44	2·3	5 05	-0·6
12....	0 14	4·2	10 45a	5·8	4 31	2·3	5 42	-0·9
13....	1 01	4·4	11 25a	5·8	5 16	2·3	6 19	-1·1
14....	1 44	4·5	0 01	5·6	5 59	2·2	6 51	1·2
15....	2 21	4·6	0 36	5·4	6 41	2·2	7 24	1·1
16....	2 50	4·7	1 13	5·2	7 21	2·1	7 57	-0 8
17....	3 17	4·7	1 56	4·9	8 05	1·9	8 30	-0·4

SUN—January 11.

Sun rises..................7 24 | Sun sets..................4 53

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING
SUNDAY, Dec. 1st, 1872,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. and N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale; making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 30, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 15, 9 20 and *11 30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), *5 30, 6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 35 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 8 05 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards (for San Francisco), *4 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05, and 5 30 P. M.

* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent. d3

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 8th, 1872, PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco
For Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8:40 A.M.
For San Jose and Way Stations at *3:20 and †4:40 P.M.

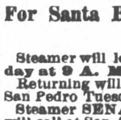
* Saturdays at 2:30 P. M. † Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS—Through Trains will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A.M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P.M.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent. A. C. BASSETT, Assistant Superintendent
J.L. WILLCUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.



LEAVE WHARF CORNER of First and Brannan streets, on the 1st of every month, at noon for Yokohama and Hongkong connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for Shanghai, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.

When the sailing date falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail on the preceding Saturday.

February 1st—COLORADO, Capt. Warsaw.

There will be no departure February 16th, or March 16th.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Leave at 12 o'clock noon on the 7th, 17th and 27th of each month, for Panama, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company splendid Steamers from Aspinwall for New York.

When the sailing date falls on Sunday the steamer will sail on the preceding Saturday.

Steamers of the 17th and 27th will call at Mazatlan and Manzanillo, and connect at Acapulco for all Central American Ports.

January 17—GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. Cavarly.
January 27—MONTANA, Capt Nolan.
Steamer of January 17th will not call at San Diego.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Steamer will leave for above ports Every Thursday at 9 A. M.

Returning will leave San Diego every Monday and San Pedro Tuesday.

Steamer SENATOR, sailing January 16th and 30th, will call at San Simeon and San Luis Obispo, for passengers only.

For Monterey, San Simeon and San Luis Obispo.

Steamer will sail as above at 9 A. M. on alternate Wednesdays, viz: Jan. 15th and 29th.

Returning will leave San Luis Obispo on alternate Mondays.

Through bills of lading, signed, and through tickets sold from and to all ports on the San Diego route to and from New York, Europe, Mexico, and Central America at San Francisco Tariff Rates.

ja2 S. K. HOLMAN, Acting Agent.

ja20 tf